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With the Tongue in the Check.

Having accumulated a sufficient mass of moral aspirations and confusing conjectures to obscure completely the few town is about to return to Albany to members of the Senate and Assembly. Its programme of reform is represented as beginning with our vigorous old friend home rule, and ending with

"Curtailment of the Mayor's power of removal over the Police Commissioner. "Increase in the pay of patrolmen; the

\$800 stipend of the first year either to be mate or a mandatory increase made by the Legislature within a certain time."

Two excellent projects of "home datory legislation.

in his cheek?

The United States as a Moral Factor.

By way of indicating generally his humane and generous idea or ideal of foreign policy, Mr. BRYAN refers to a speech of his at Indianapolis in 1900. One passage therein has a particularly vital and concrete meaning now:

*Rehold a republic gradually but surely becoming the supreme moral factor in the which New York is served to-day. world's progress, and the accepted arbiter in the world's disputes

Allowing for all the poetry and passion and unconscious heightening of the orator, for all the patriotism of fact and rhetoric; translating or softening "the supreme moral factor" into "a potent moral factor" or even "a moral where else, will not be unduly impressed, factor," it is still impossible for those must come before the world with clean "patron," leader or select committeman hands; that "a moral factor," supreme or even mediocre, must itself be moral; that the repudiation of a treaty engagement is neither moral nor conducive to the settlement of the world's disputes.

It is not pride of authorship, we take it, that prompted Mr. BRYAN to this beliefs. It is rather notice to the Chauvinists who prefer a chance error of the of a treaty that he believes that there passing through the Panama Canal, policy affecting the whole nation." with a treaty right to such equality. The United States as an international malefactor would not appeal to Secretary BRYAN.

Illness as a Ground for Pardon.

There is a widely prevalent misapprehension as to the validity of serious executive elemency.

been convicted of a crime involving a man nurtured on the history of Amerimoral turpitude and who has been can institutions might have no deep re- practical and valuable substitute for sentenced to pay a fine and undergo a spect for the abuse called "the courtesy term of imprisonment. If the condi- of the Senate." tion of his health is such that imprisonment will certainly kill him that fact is The New State Department and a legitimate reason for abating that part of the judgment. A convict ought not to be put to death for any crime that

A very different question is presented however, in a case where an imprisoned a conception "of a national destiny surconvict seeks release from further passing the glories of the present and incarceration on the ground that he is the past"; and standing alone it will since 1906. -New Orleans Times-Democrat. so ill that upless he is pardoned he is yield no satisfaction to inquirers who fixely to die in prison. Here the plea want to get an inkling of Mr. BRYAN'S cheaply is Utopia; and the confounded for elemency is not based on the inju- attitude toward the foreign relations atlas makers still refuse to put that happy rious physical effects of the imprison- of the Government, a really important region on the maps. ment, but on the idea that it is a worse matter, for the Secretary of State is fate to die in prison than to die when the premier of the Cabinet, and his

at liberty. So it undoubtedly is. But is not this an Administration and prove injurious precisely one of the consequences, to the country's interests. However, when it occurs, that a man ought to there is a passage in the speech of acsuffer when he commits an offence, ceptance dealing with the independence wrong in its very nature and harmful, of the Philippines that has a contemperhaps productive of incalculable in- porary interest. Using the Mexican jury to his fellow men?

There is a good deal of morbid senti- Mr. BRYAN said: mentality on this subject. An offender

in prison may be a deterrent element in we have never been able to appreciate the logical force of the common assumption that the mere fact that a convict is likely to die before the expiration of his prison term constitutes a valid and unanswerable argument in favor of letting him out at once. So long as the continued imprisonment does not tend directly and certainly to shorten his life, the possibility or probability that he may die in jail should be deemed a matter of no consequence in the exercise of 25 the pardoning power.

Indeed, there is no cause for personal or public regret, as we view the matter, in the likelihood that a villainous convict may die while in prison

Cure for a Notoriously Wretched Public Service.

With the main problems involved in the extension of the New York transportation system disposed of, the members of the Public Service Commission now have time to consider and correct the deficiencies that to-day mark the operation of the elevated railroads and the surface lines of Manhattan and in Brooklyn. Existing conditions impose hardship on a multitude of people whose protection from inefficient and miserly management is one of the prime

obligations of the Commission. It is not necessary to catalogue the unnecessary inadequacies of these important transportation agencies. Literally hundreds of thousands of persons facts that have been spread before it. know them from experience. The numthe special legislative committee to ber of cars run is insufficient for the must have a reflection cast upon it by heed it. In the end Cuba will pay for pass on police laws proposed for this reasonable accommodation of the public. Some such passage as that referring to town is about to return to Albany to The standard of operating efficiency as The standard of operating efficiency, as to the Monroe Doctrine in that address lay the results of its labors before the evidenced by the treatment of passengers, has been lowered to a point at is also helpful: "For three-quarters of which, were the victims beasts, the a century the Monroe Doctrine has been Society for the Prevention of Cruelty a shield to neighboring republics, and to Animals would interpose for the yet it has imposed no pecuniary obligarestraint of brutality.

There is no disposition on the part of the public to regard the surface lines as means of rapid transit, but it has a increased voluntarily by the Board of Esti- right to expect that the number of cars cultural fairs and other public gatherrun shall be enough, within the capacity ings is repugnant to people of refineof each road, at least to mitigate the ment because it has become a sensaindecencies that result from the present tional mode of advertisement rather rule" are these proposals. One of them skimped service. No man expects that than a means of propaganda for beauty would clip the power of the responsible. during the period of lightest travel cars and its concomitant, health. The Womelective executive of the city, depriving shall be run on the schedule prepared an's Home Companion for March dehim of a part of the authority he now for the so-called rush hours, but every scribes a novel baby show which must exercises and reducing by exactly so citizen properly demands that the fran-produce the most beneficent results. much his responsibility for the protectichise obligations of the companies shall tion of life and property. The other is be obeyed, and that the mere fact that judgment is pronounced under the influa typical concession to the city: if it does one car may run unprofitably shall not ence of sentiment, caprice or favoritnot "voluntarily" increase the wages of be an excuse for inconveniencing and ism, the new type of baby show is a its employees the State will do it by man-distressing would-be passengers. The contest for "points" of physical perfec-Does a politician ever use the phrase crowded streets are everywhere recog- tests that are infallible and infinitesi- Brooklyn a business associate of the bond "home rule" without putting his tongue nized, but they cannot be accepted as mally subject to the personal equation. lie utilities corporation.

interest of the public is one of the the energetic guidance of two capable prime duties of the Public Service Com- women, Mrs. MARY T. WATTS and Dr.

Old and New.

Democratic politicians, be they State officeholders or members of the Congress or plain old style, antiquated bosses, and be they of New York or anydepressed or elated by any reports from who know and admire Mr. BRYAN'S Washington or elsewhere that Mr. So moral earnestness and pacific purpose and So is to be the oracle of the Adminnot to believe that, so far as his influence goes, the State Department and Federal office, or that any original or the Administration will insist that to ancillary power of determination in refigure without dishonor in any matter gard to what used to be called the Fedof national arbitration the United States eral "patronage" is in the hands of any and trustee.

Mr. Wilson is a thorough believer in civil service reform. It is safe to say that he will not distribute offices according to the old gospel of pap; that he will not make enemies for the sake of "satisfying" or "placating" anybody or for republication of his irene hopes and any other reason than the improvement of the service; that, as he has given notice to the grunters and grouters at the trough, "it is his purpose and desire to bettering these conditions. Democratic platform to the obligation devote his attention very earnestly and very constantly to the business of the should be equality of tolls for vessels Government and the large questions of environment than is the farm animal. which has only the faintest interest in the passion of Jones, SMITH and ROBIN-

> It is Mr. Willson's "intention to deal of the several Executive Departments.

son for a job and a salary.

Brokers please notice. Democrats who think there is illness as a reason for the exercise of scope left for the ancient method of office broking have a good deal to learn. Take the case of a person who has It is happily conceivable, indeed, that

Mexico.

Secretary BRYAN offers the peroration of his speech accepting the Demoto express his views "on our national position." The passage is rhetorical. advice if adopted may make or mar war to illustrate his "paramount issue"

"Our flag still floats over our dead [in the who has wronged the community suffidently to deserve imprisonment should but when the treaty of Mexico was signed the taxpayers of New York pay for special compelled to take the chance of American authority withdrew to the Rio drinking water for their use. So far as death within the prison, just as he has Grande, and I venture the opinion that we have observed the vouchers sent to the

the stimulus of independence and selfthe prevention of crime. At all events government than they would have made under a carpetbag Government held in place by bayonets. The United States and Mexico, friendly republics, are each stronger and happier than they would have been had the former been cursed and the latter crushed by an imperialistic policy disguised as benevolent assimilation.

It is singular that in connection with the withdrawal to the Rio Grande Mr. Bryan did not remember a transaction that was in a way a parallel to the acquisition of the Philippines. The refchase of Texas, New Mexico and upper California for \$15,000,000 from Mexico State rights. under the terms of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. At that time the people of those territories were chiefly Mexican, but their consent to be governed was not considered then, nor did Mr. BRYAN apparently give it a thought when thundering in the index about Philippine independence. The passage about Mexico in the Indianapolis speech bears, however, upon the attitude of the new Secretary of State toward interference in the affairs of that country. Evidently he would regard intervention as tending dangerously toward "an imperialistic policy" and therefore not to be thought of except under the compulsion of a state of anarchy that threatened the lives of American citizens. To Mr. BRYAN the United States and Mexico main so. To get any significance from the eloquent extract quoted by him from his speech of acceptance in 1900 it tion upon us.

Profitable Baby Syows.

The conventional baby slow at agri-

Contrary to the beauty shows in which inescapable blockades to be met in tion to be ascertained by scientific an excuse for unintelligent, slothful or The State of Iowa, which is renowned cheeseparing administration of a pub- for its high grade of farm products, engraving process; John F. animal and vegetable, has initiated a The regulation of the everyday ac- method of improving its highest and tivities of these corporations in the most valuable product, the baby, under mission. Let it now exercise the en- MARGARET V. CLARK. In this contest ergy released from consideration of the the height, weight, circumference of subway contracts in the establishment chest and abdomen, symmetry, quality and James F. Nichols. of better conditions on the roads by of skin, muscles, fat, size, length, circumference, &c., of head, shape of jaw and palate, condition of teeth and the disposition, alertness of attention The applicants were provided with Mulford B. Tausig of Lancaster, Pa. mode of feeding and giving a brief hiswere cautioned to count beauty only so in New York. far as it indicated health and they were to be guided by a standardization of

> The success of this novel kind of baby show was proved by a fivefold number of applicants for the second contest. The value of the instruction in feeding and other hygienic details to be derived from these contests cannot be overestimated. One illustration must suffice. A baby which would have won in a beauty contest but had lost entirely in the health contest of 1911 won the did first prize in 1912 by reason of its intelligent parents having learned the defects of their previous management

A baby is after all a sweet little animal more subject to influences of its varying the mother of which is guided by imperative instinct in its feeding and care. The human infant is subject to the caprice, self-indulgence and neglect of the well to do mother, or to ignorance, I with appointments through the heads poverty or neglect in the other classes. important rôle, as recent investigations! have sadly demonstrated. The latter are leading to enormous betterment of the conditions under which city babies are reared, but in the rural districts the new type of baby show must furnish a welfare work, milk stations and lectures. To the farmer these contests The very next day all your newspaper "friends have become familiar, and to him and his family they appeal with greater force than would all these. For city mothers, especially among hard working people. would also be instructive to demonis not declared by law to be a capital cratic nomination for President, in 1900 methods the physical superjority of the strate by mathematical and scientific well cared for baby.

The cost of living in Hongkong and southern China has advanced 55 per cent. The only place where one can live

Sec BRYAN - Boston Globe. Col TAYLOR is hopeless.

Government depends more on men than on laws. - Mayor GAYNOR. True as gospel; but many excellent folks can never get the notion out of their noddles that by changing the laws they change the men.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme

to take it wherever he may be. The during the last fifty years the people of Finance Department they do not charge fact that a stigma is attached to death Mexico have made more progress under the wines or other liquors they consumto the city treasury.

> Licensing cats .- Utica Press They have only too much poetical li cense already. If prohibition be out of the question, why not try local option?

One of our living ex-Presidents-we have wo of them now, you know.-Hartford

You know it, but one of the two living ex-Presidents doesn't.

It took the McLean bill for the protec tion of migratory birds to remind some erence is to what was practically the pur- of the Southern members of Congress of the old, forgotten, far off doctrine of

> We must cease taxing one man for the benefit of another.—St. Louis Republic. Then you are for the repeal of the oleomargarine act?

> Politics and religion have run amuck of each other in the Indiana Legislature. - San Antonio Light.

creesed. Literature is the only con-

queror of Hoosier politics. It is the parents who must keep the schools up to the mark .- Detroit Free Press

And it is the children who must keep parents up to the mark. President Gomez this afternoon signed

the general amnesty bill freeing all politi-al offenders and agitators, despite the are "friendly republics" and should re- note from the United States advising against -Despatch from Havana The advice was good, but as a politician President Gomez apparently could not

> the amnesty bill in the pernicious activity of the released demagogues and "pa-SHARON, Pa., March 7 .- Shortly before school was over yesterday afternoon a large brown bear walked in at the front door of Miss Lillie Graham's school and spread panic among the fifty pupils. Miss

and drove it out .- THE EVENING SUN And still there are men who say that woman's place is in the home!

Kentucky stands near the foot of list in automobile ownership. - Courier-Journal. Is it the roads, or the desire of that handsome and stalwart race to fight fat?

Boy Journalists.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sig nteresting letters in THE SUN on the boys of the '70s and the '80s who edited amateur newspapers prompt me to furnish a few ittle world known as amateurdom

Dr. Charles W. Richardson of Washington, D. C., a prominent throat specialist, the Pulo committee to examine William Rockefeller; Charles C. Heuman of Timothy L. Woodruff: James F. Duhamel, reelected to the Senate of the State of New York : Frederic E. Ives, inventor of the photoprominent shipbuilder, whose father was a lifelong friend of Grover Cleveland; John E. Wilkie, formerly chief of the secret service, a prominent amat ur journalist in the '70s. Clergymen: F. S. C. Wicks of Indianapo

is, W. L. McDowell of Baltimore, James L. Eiderdice of Manokin, Md., Jesse Higgins of Utica, N. Y.; R. Howard Taylor of Philadelphia, Charles E. Locke of Los Angetes

Printers and publishers: Isaac H. Blan-chard, William W. Delaney, Vechten Warng and C. C. Hollenback.

Abraham Levy, Samuel J. Lawyers: tonsils are scored, and in older children Goldsmith, Samuel Hoff, T. Ludiow Chrysie of New York; Martin Lehmayer, James S. Calwell of Baltimore, Charles W. Edmunds and other psychological tests are added. Harry C. Hochstadter of Philadelphia and Henry L. In the Covernment service: Bryan, J. Edson Briggs, Clarence G. Allen, Washington, D. C., Correl Kendall, in tory. The judges were physicians who Boston: Frank J. Martin and John Hosey, LOUIS KEMPNER.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7. A Business Woman on Suffrage

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sic: These re some of the ideas of a business woman servation, regarding suffrage and suffragettes, namely, that women should have the property vote and the school vote if hey wish, and would undoubtedly get it if they would bide their time, as they have to do anyway, and, if they are not forced to go out into the world to earn a living, make home brighter and better by being there, as their mothers presumably

That suffrage has changed the attitude of many men in offices toward their wome employees, who are for the most part trying conscientiously to carry out the and having followed instructions for and wishes of these men, she feels sure The innocent must suffer with the guilty of course, and no inquiry is made as to wha she believes; she is a woman, and that is enough for most of them. This being treated with disdain and disrespect because some women seem to have lots of time to "hike" to Washington and do other stunts" seems unjust and is certainly inpleasant for those who must go out the world to earn a living and who still aim to be refined and ladylike

This may be a narrow view, but never theless it is the view which this woman The personal equation plays the most takes of the matter, and she is neither very old nor very pessimistic. The majority of ousiness women of the better class are not suffragettes, she thinks. NEW YORK, March 7.

We Are Reproached for Modesty.

O THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT hat you are altogether too modes a short time after the election, when Presiden Wilson was in Bermuda, THE SUN came out i big type "Bryan Slated for Secretary of State ame out with denials from both Mr. Bryan and On March 5 Bryan was confirmed by the Senate.

ut I did not see any big type "I told you so All your neighbors would surely have patted them Why don't you Personally, I was glad that the old standard "I on see it in THE SUN It's so" was adhered to

TWENTY YEAR READER OF THE SUN. Woman Suffrage in Colorado

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The letter your correspondent, Flora C. S. Hazard, h THE SUN of March 3 on "Suffrage in Colorado is none the less timely for a little error in dates. Woman suffrage was not adopted in Colorado until 1868. It had been proposed once before that time, but had been rejected. If the polis have been any cleaner since then a share of the credit should be given to the adoption in 1891 of secret ballo NEW YORK, March 6.

Knicker - What do you think of the new nickel! Bocker - Fine; it looks like thirty cents. Birthday Note.

Easy Road to Wealth.

To-day I think, I'm fifty-five. And thank the Fates that I'm allve To ponder over days gone by When I'd have given the world to die A vision of a poet s attic. prospect very celibatic With blows of bitterness and tears; And now at last a silver line

At least some use upon this scene

LA TOUCER HANGOCK.

SCHOOL TEACHING.

Good Old Fashioned Up-State Winters How Ignorant of Furnace Heat.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Readng in THE SUN the letter of "New Englander comparing his steam heated apartments with his experiences in cold weather in his native place in his youth, I was reminded of my youthful days up north, and it oc-curred to me that a winter's experience of mine might be of as much interest to your readers as were the experiences of

Englander.

I was, as they say up in the country, "gong on" 18 years of age, when, at my father's request, I undertook to teach a country school several miles from my home. The school house was a typical little red school house. The pupils ranged from A B C to algebra. Some of course were between 4 and 5 years old and others were 18 to 19 years old. The winter was one of the most severe that I ever encountered. Snow to the depth of over four feet on the level covered the ground all winter and the drifts from time to time covered fences and rendered travel almost impossible. Zero weather prevailed most of the time. Readers of Edward "Hoosier Schoolboy" 'Hoosier Schoolmaster" will appreciate the situation when I say that I had as a part of my duty to "board around," and you can And as usual Indiana religion was imagine what this involved when I say that it required a week's stay in several bouses some of which were two or more miles from the school house. I frequently plodded my way to and from the school house through more, and again when the weather was so cold and the wind blew so hard that it seemed almost impossible to make any headway and the only way that I could seep from freezing to death was to keep

large room farm house with a guest chamin the northwest corner of the he which I judge had never known what heat was except such heat as might be produced by the tallow candle with the aid of which I found my way to my room. Of course the bed was a feather bed, and there were plenty of what they call up there "com-fortables" for covering, but you may well magine that in that frosty atmosphere I rasted no time at night in getting into the bed without denuding myself of my "unders," and that in the morning, when the vater in the pitcher was frozen. I made a hasty run for the kitchen and used the famly wash basin and towel. This was not at

all an unusual experience. In boarding around I had some amusing experiences. In one family, when tackling a piece of home made mince pie my teeth struck something hard, which I found to be pig's tooth, and thus I learned that more kinds of meat than one could be used in making country mince pie.

At another place one of the school children made bold to ask his father at the breakfast table if he might smear his griddle cakes with hot pork grease and molasses both. The father of this boy argued granted. with me that night that the world was flat him that I had no personal objection to so cational system required me to teach a

At another place a dear old lady showed me how she made most delicious flapjack by stirring into the batter the ashes from maple wood taken from her fireplace. I had learned that it was customary to read and expound a portion of the Scriptures a lowed the custom. At one of the places where I boarded I was highly complimented on the lucidity of my Scriptural lectures, but was informed that I was still lacking prayer at the morning session. I do not collect what my wages were, but I know hat they were small and I told my criti that I could not afford to make the prayer for the wages I was getting.

I have spoken of the wind. At one of the neath a hill, which was covered with pine. hemlock and other trees, through which the wind would sough and sigh and mourn, and in the rear of the house was a barn clapboards, upon which the wind produced o the exclusion of course of sleep

I might extend these unpleasant experi I think I should say that altogether it was one of the most pleasant winters I ever spent, and it certainly was very instructive ections of that time I may mention one of he good old deacons, who was a trustee of the school, who lived in a little white farm house not far from the school house, and whose two daughters, who were his housekeepers, joined him in inviting me to visit

My room there was heated by the stovepipe running up through it from the kitchen The food was always delicious and n the evenings at the fireside we had our red cheeked apples, our old fashjoned doughnuts and a pitcher of cider. Comfort in steam radiators or hot air registers

PORT RICHMOND, March 8.

State Regulation of the Interest Rate. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: This

page of history for the consideration of our lawmakers is from Macaulay's "History v., page 70; time, 1695 reign of William III They [John Locke and Dudley North]

had laboriously thought out, each for him-Smith afterward expounded. Nay, in Some respects the theory of Locke and North was more complete and symmetrical margans usually call their torn. And Bailinger term. And Bailinger term. self, a theory of political economy than that of their illustrious successor. Adam Smith has often been justly blamed for maintaining, in direct opposition to ail his own principles, that the rate of interest ought to be regulated by the State, and he s the more blamable because, long before he was born, both Locke and North had parents taught that it was as absurd to make laws fixing the price of money as to make laws fixing the price of cutlery or of broadcloth. Note: It ought to be remembered to Adam Smith's honor, that he was entirely con-verted by Bentham's 'Defence of Usury,' and that he acknowledged, with candor worthy of a true philosopher, that the doc trine laid down in the 'Wealth of Nations' NEW YORK, March 7.

Verdi as a Politician.

From the Westminster Gazette.

The approaching Verdi centenary is having its effect upon the Italian new-spapers, which are devoting considerable space to such souvenirs and reminiscences of the tomposer as they can find. We are told that the name of Verdi was a political and patriotic symbol. He belonged to the Italian Nationalist party, and his name wa scribbled upon the walls of Italian towns which were under Austrian rule. This honor himself, as his name happened by accident to be formed by the initial letters of "Victor En manuel Rol d' Italie," with which inscription Italian patriots often covered their walls. Verdi, was a politician. He was elected Deputy; and subsequently Victor Emmanuel made him a Senator. The story is told that the maestro was in the habit of orchestrating the sittings of the Chamber of Deputies, and noting the tone of the various speakers, so that he could go

speech was in such and such a key. The Moving Picture Shows

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When d you suppose our city fathers will condescend to pass the Folk moving picture theatre ordinance If they could witness what is going on nightly a the various so-called photo play theatres, by way of overcrowding and the want of sufficient ventilation, they would. I think, realize that the time has arrived for a general betterment of conditions surrounding these theatres. I am sure that all selfishness should be subordinated to the in-creasing demand for progress in this matter. BROOKLIN, March 7.

POETS AND POETRY.

Changed From the Spontanco Devilry of Earlier Days. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SEX-Bir

have changed; their lives are not at all what they used to be. With a few excepions the recreations they enjoyed in the olden days are now frowned upon by the

Constituted authorities.

Time was when a poet could, without in urring criticism, carouse in taverns, braw in public and noisily strut about the street doublet, hose and sword. Such thing were expected of him. He was red blooded and wrote virile verses that are now care fully expurgated before being given to the public. His loose manner of living was reflected in his work. Wild revelries teries, poisonings, assassinations and death rattles figured largely in his art. We him-self blasphemed lustily, swaggered amid debauchery and practised such villainies as

were known to the age in which he lived. But the modern poet is hedged about by nnumerable laws, laws that are out of sympathy with the buoyant spirit of three hun dred years ago. In these days if a poe he must first pay a tax and get a license; if in prodigal mood he decides to marry he finds that he must go seek a scurvy clerk and procure from him a written permit, the fee for which is payable in advance; if he brawls in public he is hurried to the com-mon jail as if he were an ordinary felon; if he jilts widow or maid he is sued for breach of promise; if he steals another man's wife he is arrested in an action for alienation of James H. Sturdevant, First Deputy Sa-

straints. The modern tendency seems to ! be distinctly away from all that makes for originality and spontaneity. Poetry itself as changed. Now the popular demand is for verses set to music, and the favorite hemes are gastronomy and seduction. The old poets are fast becoming mere names to Only when mostly forgotten. ome rich patron of the arts happens to pay notable price for an original manuscript of some old masterpiece is public curiosit;

But one who is familiar with the older poets need not fear that he will be considered pedantic in discussing them. Not it all. On the contrary he will find himat all. self quite in the mode. In certain social circles it is decidedly good form to speak of The Corsair," "The Dunciad" or "Il Penseroso," for these are supposed to be the names of modern apartment houses: "Hy brands of mineral water, and "Doctor Fausus" is hailed as the latest authority on antitoxin. The world has spun rapidly these later

rears. Now, tripping it "on the light fantastic toe" means the grotesque contor-Kubla Khan has been superseded by Smith of Pittsburg, who builds his modern pleasure dome within easy motor distance of the city: lovely woman has thrown down the gauntlet and in demanding political rights to take action, hoping that Mr. Reel s no longer uncertain, coy or variable, nor yet a ministering angel; paradises and infernos are memories of childhood, and of inquiry in the investigation. He deand wanted me to so teach the boy. I told the high adventures of the Round Table have given way to the studied antics of the cabaret Thus time has wrought her wondrous

hanges, and the poet, who if he had lived in he old days would have voiced the joys and sorrows, the hopes and dreams of a simple and romantic world, now lags super- | the State. luous in a cold and practical generation ALBANY, March 6.

Transfers to Staten Island

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Although i ferry to Staten Island, the plan to give transfer to the surface car lines in this city on the payment of five cents, the original cost of the trip across the bay, seems to be exceedingly popular with Staten Islanders. An Important phase of the matter is that Staten Island will be placed in the this State. five cent fare zone, which should be beneficial to the inhabitants. The reduction in fare no doubt will induce many persons now residing in other sections of Greater New York to seek omes in the Borough of Richmond. From presnomes in the bologic of the mond. From pres-ment indications the plan of giving free transfers will also be put in operation when the new sub-ways are completed. But why wait for their ways are completed. letion. Would it not be a good idea to

NEW BRIGHTON, March 7.

From the Japan Advertiser, ording to a home journal the ty of Lu Chou Fu was the home of Li Hung Chang, the great Chinese statesman. Within its walls is a fine school, to which is attached a great hospital, both built with funds left by him for the purpose. By the side of the two establishment in accordance with the universal custom of ar cestor worship, but further, in order to affore great statesman, Li Hung Chang has been proclaimed a deity, and thus one more has been added to the countiess gods in the Chinese Pan-theon. This temple is 400 feet long and 75 feet wide. The cost has been £40,000. Li Hung Chang is buried five miles away from the city and close by the sepulchre is another fine an

estral temple. The Vowel of the Vocative

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Now as to Much Perplexed," the lady who desires to know icism. It is an occasion for surely all Americans say, when attracting the attention of another, "Oh. John." "Oh. Lucy." &c. All when they learn that Brownins Americans don't. The expression is peculiar to ton are still read in America the Southern States mostly. How well do I recall Milton and Shakespeare are the Southern States mostly. How well do I recall my stay at a New Orleans boarding house and hearing every morning at 5:30 the mistress of the

Lincoln's Kentucky Home.

NEW YORK, March 7.

From the Winchester Democr. Mercer county now boasts of having a le all claims are true, "Honest Abe," as well as his parents, resided in every county in the Bluegrass at one time during his life in Kentucky. Clark county claims to have been the home at one time of the elder Lincolns, but the fact has neve been fully established, although high authorities

Entitled to Respect.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SEC. Mr. Fredrick W. Pangborn's warping against the deadly microbe that lurks in printer's ink contains the following statement: "At the age of it my foolsh father bought me a printing press. This fourteen-year old father may have been polish, but he was nevertheless a most excep-

PHILANDER JOHNSON. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7. TO THE UDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read with accrest the letter of "J. D. D., Jr.," in your paper of March 3 on Pankhurstiana. It is indeed re-

re-hing to find, once in a great while, some one who knows that Frankenstein was the man who created the monster and not the monster NEW YORK, March 7.

The Tenure of the Forty. Morgiana declared in favor of civil service.
"I shall leave the Forty Thieves in their posions!" she cried

The Unfolding.

Herewith she poured on the oll.

Pray teach me, O thou mighty Power How from the root ascends the flower; How from the chrysalis may spring The butterfly on beauty's wing; Then may I gain this baffling goal

> CLINTON SCOLLARD. Symbolic. The bison on Our newest pelf

Portrays how cash

Can hump itself.

SULZER OUSTS REEL AS INCOMPETENT

Governor Says Action Followed Information of a Very Grave Character.

GREAT WASTE ON ROADS

There Must Be No More Graft." Announces Executive-Sturdevant Takes Reel's Place.

ALBANY, March 7 .- C. Gordon Ree State Superintendent of Highways, who hails from Kingston, Ulster county, was removed from office by Gov. Sulzer today The action followed disclosure be-

fore the Sulzer commission of inquir which the Governor regarded as incative of Mr. Reel's incompetency. The Superintendent's salary is \$8,000 a year, Mr. Sulzer temporarily designat perintendent, to act as Superintendent Mr. Sturdevant was appointed First Deputy Superintendent to succeed

Charles Foley of Lockport by Supp Reel several months ago, after the department of repairs reported there were rumors of scandal affecting Real Mr. Sulzer's decision to remove the be recalled with difficulty. Their produc- Superintendent was brought about after the latter had made an attack upon the chairman of the commision. Mr. Reel challenged Chairman Car lisle or other members to impugn He said

honesty and integrity. charge that he was incompetent and inefficient was debatable. He declared that he should not be held entirely responsible for the illegal and improper contracts, which the commission showed had been made in the last few years. He pointed out that State Engineer Bensel and Superintendent of Pul lie Works Peck were equally responsible for any overt acts of the Highway cmm'ssion "In the interest of the public set

rice I have come to the conclusion that

duty to the people compels me to re-

move Mr. Reel as State Superintendent of Highways," said Gov. Sulzer. have been very slow to act and patient As a matter of fact I have been loata would follow my advice and the coun sels of others and aid the committee clined to do so. "Since my return from the lnauguration at Washington information of a

very grave character has come to my knowledge which impels me to act at once in the interest of the taxpayers of "The Highway Department is in deplorable condition. To speak mod-erately, there has been great waste

and much incompetency in the construction and maintenance of roads There will be no more contracts let until we know more about them. There must be no more waste, no more graft and no more incompetency in

building and maintaining good roads in "That is all I care to say this after " concluded the Governor. "Later. if necessary, I may give out some im portant facts bearing directly on the

whole subject matter. Supt Reel is in Washington at the good roads conference. It has been generally expected that he would be permitted to remain in office until the bill pending in the Legislature and establishing a single headed highway commission should become a law during the next month. opinion in political circles here that Mr Reel would not be appointed as State Commissioner of Highways under the new law, so that his removal by Gov. Sulzer merely cuts short his tenure by

three or four weeks at the most. SAYS POETRY IS RELIGION.

Alfred Noyes Asserts Verse Writing

in England is Dead. "I am going to tell you some things to-day that I could not possibly say to an audience in England," said Alfred Noyes yesterday afternoon in a lecture at Columbia University on the "Future Poetry in England, he of Poetry." plained, is in a condition of negation and doubt to such an extent that it is mpossible to speak in optimistic storm of crit

when they learn that Browning and Milton are still read in America and tha Milton and Shakespeare are still considered worthy of a hasty perusal. sale and a control of a hasty perusal.

"Poetry," he said, "is the strongest part of what is usually called religion, for a hour. Joe was a heavy siegeer. I notice that is letter of Much Pernised, was dated Mary.

> the most modern of poets who has the optimistic point of view. "The present day poetry," Mr. Noves lamented, "is too likely to follow an passing fad of the moment, deserting the true standards of harmony. Not con-tent with seizing the torch from the tent with seizing the torch from the hands of their predecessors and belabor ing them over the nose with it, they on to throw it in the gutter and ofter find themselves with a meaningless splut ter of epigrammatic squibs which does not illuminate, but merely burns their fingers. It is like Turner and a post

ALDERMEN NO USE, SAYS MAYOR Tells Oklahoma Boy Board of Eslimate Does the Work.

impressionist artist

The Mayor in a letter to a high school student in Dewey, Okla, said yesterday that the Board of Aldermen is a body it is very hard to get anything out of

longer.
The Mayor's correspondent was Huber on the commission form of municip government. Gaynor in the beginning objected

to the phrase commission government b cause it is vague and that "there is no city in this country that is being governed by a commission anyway said that the real point was whether a city should be governed by a large coun cil or a small one. He went on: "I have no objection to give you

opinion in respect of whether the large council or the small one gets the better results in city government. I think the small one does.
"Here in this city we have a large council of seventy-three called the Board of Aldermen and a small council of eight called the Board of Estimate and Ap-

portionment. This small council de substantially all the important coun-husiness of the city. The large coun-has been shorn of nearly all of its power In a few years our large council v probably be done away with altogeth It is very hard to get anything out of with altogethe "No frame of government, howev depends upon the men put into office.